

SLAVERY IS THE LOT OF THE MEER

W EMANCIPATION W  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

FREEDOM AWAITS US IF WE FIGHT

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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If Ettore and Giovannitti Are To Die, Twenty Million Working Men Will Know the Reason Why!

## RAILROAD WORK AT A STANDSTILL

CONTRACTORS WANT AUSTRIANS AND ITALIANS TO BREAK STRIKE—GOOD PICKET WORK IN NORTHWEST CITIES—EMPLOYERS FEAR SABOTAGE.

The contractors are now trying to break the Canadian Northern strike with Austrians and Italians but seem to be out of luck.

Although the number of men on the job is slightly increased the work does not seem to move any faster than before.

Now that harvesting is opening up the contractors are finding it still more difficult to interest workers in a scab job, and the few who do ship out go with the intention of simply drawing pay without performing any work.

The contractors are having the same trouble with the few Russians employed for these men reply when asked to work: "We hired to scab, not to work." These men, some of whom are former strikers from other parts of the road, manage to get in the way of anyone who does want to work.

In Seattle the immigration officers have been forced into action by pressure from the workers and are turning men back from crossing the border. As the result of agitation in that city men go to the union hall for advice as to where it is best to ship.

A few men are shipped out of Spokane by man-catchers working directly for the contractors but all employment sharks have taken the signs off their boards.

At every street meeting the workers are advised to stay away from the Canadian Northern and to help matters the camp delegates of Spokane are organizing on the Kettle River road.

Fellow Worker Dobson who was shot in the leg and arrested is still lying in the Kamloops jail awaiting trial.

Nelson opened up a camp at Yale and was run out of the town. He went to Lytton in the interests of the strikers and was run out of there as well. Getting off the train at North Bend he was ordered to move on by the cops, all of whom seem to be in the pay of the contractors.

The contractors are still at their wits end to know how to break the strike in such a manner that sabotage will be avoided. They fear to settle upon any basis other than that demanded by the men and to do this will mean the organization of all the railway construction slaves in British Columbia. And so the matter hangs.

The I. W. W. is as determined as ever to fight for their original demands even though the wage thus paid goes to those who did not work there before the strike.

### STREET SPEAKING STOPPED IN NEW BEDFORD.

Organizer Grover H. Perry was stopped from speaking on the streets of New Bedford, Mass., on Friday, June 28.

He had gathered a crowd of about 1500 persons when the police interrupted the meeting. At the request of Perry the crowd went to the I. W. W. hall where a rousing meeting was held.

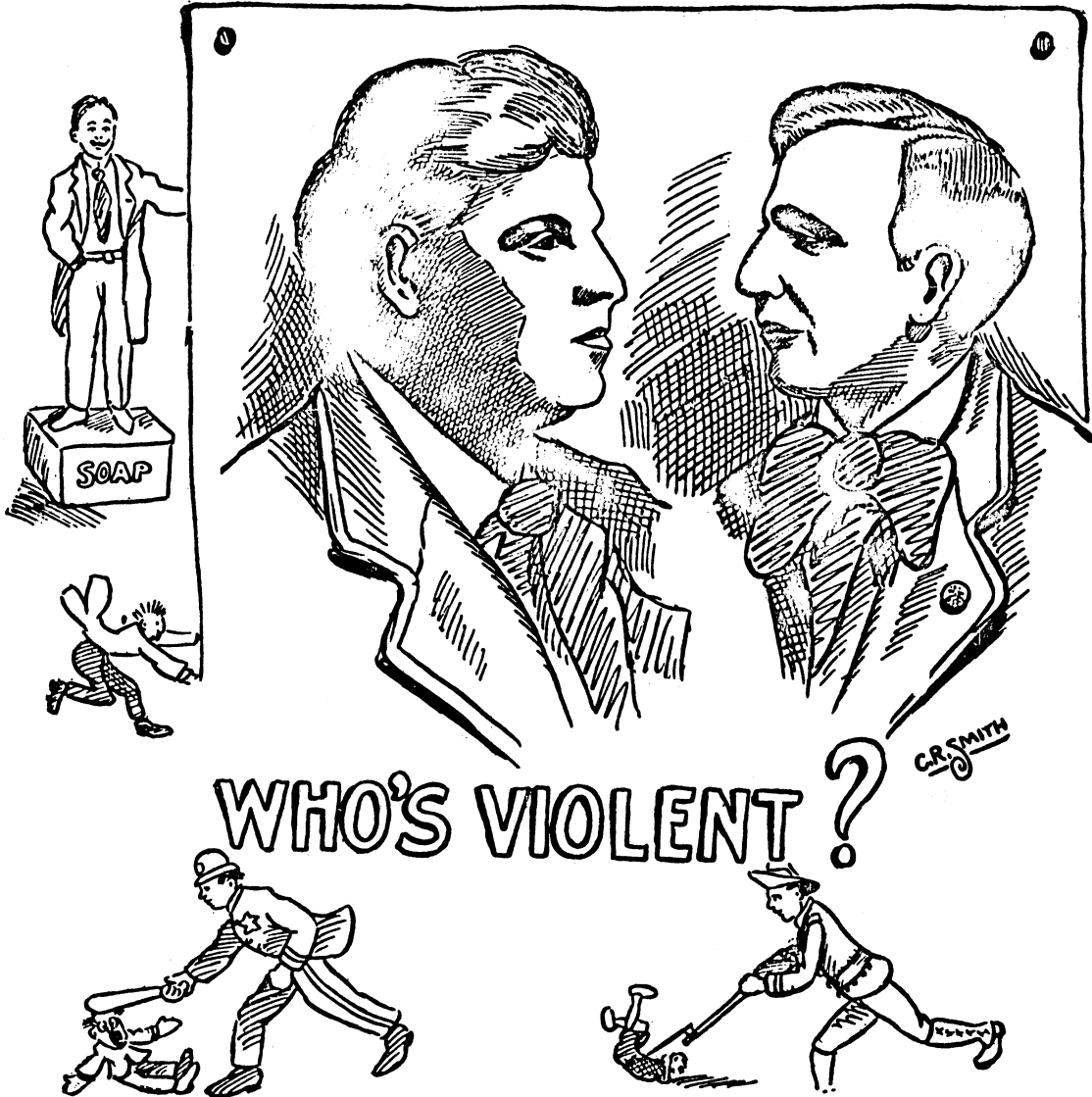
The following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, the police authorities of the city of New Bedford, Mass., have grossly overstepped their power in stopping the organizers of the I. W. W. from holding public meetings on the streets of New Bedford, and

"Whereas, we recognize, if our constitutional rights of free speech are to be taken away from us by petty officials, that our so-called liberty exists only in name and not in fact. Therefore be it resolved, that we, citizens of New Bedford, in mass meeting assembled, hereby condemn and protest against the suppression of free speech on the streets of New Bedford."

A test case will be made by the I. W. W. to see whether the city ordinance will permit the Salvation army to hold nightly meetings and yet refuse the same privilege to the workers.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak on July 9 and 10 upon the firing system which is again being used against the workers of New Bedford.

On June 23, the Duluth, Minn., Socialists, aided by several hundred other rebels, formed a parade and marched through the city streets bearing banners and signs warning the capitalists not to attempt to murder Ettore and Giovannitti. Street speaking followed and resolutions were drafted and sent to the daily press, to the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Lawrence, and to Ettore and Giovannitti.



CAPITALIST MURDERERS AT LIBERTY—INNOCENT WORKINGMEN IN JAIL—WHO'S VIOLENT?

## Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered?

An Appeal to the Working Class of the United States.

The history of labor's struggle for emancipation is written in blood—in the blood of the working-class.

Men, women and children have been ruthlessly slaughtered by the capitalistic class—the economic despots of society.

Already too many workers have been sacrificed for capitalistic greed. The master class are hungering for more victims.

Ettore and Giovannitti, two workingmen, are confined in the Bastille at Lawrence, Mass., and are in danger of being judicially murdered or unjustly imprisoned because of their loyalty to the working-class.

You, the working-class, can save the lives of Ettore and Giovannitti and give them their liberty.

In January of this year the wage slaves of the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass., whose wages were already almost at starvation point, found their miserable pittance still further reduced—this was the last straw. The wage slaves revolted.

The story of that revolt was heard throughout the world.

The horrible conditions to which the textile workers of Lawrence were reduced by the mill owners have been exposed, and every person with a spark of human feeling shuddered at the knowledge that such degrading conditions existed in a so-called free and prosperous country—the United States of America.

The story of the poverty, the suffering, the long hours of hard toil, and the meager wages of the wage slaves of the textile mills of Lawrence and the other textile mills of the United States have been eloquently told by picture and pen in the labor press the world-over.

When the textile workers revolted against unbearable and inhuman conditions, they were unorganized. The I. W. W. was the only organization that ever made a serious attempt to organize the textile workers, so that they could gain better conditions.

The I. W. W. is ever alert, ever ready to render assistance to any and all members of the working-class in the fight against the master

class, and the I. W. W. in the case of the Lawrence strike was NOT found wanting.

The I. W. W. was on the field of battle and it was there early.

The I. W. W. stayed in Lawrence and won the most notable economic victory in the annals of labor of the United States.

The I. W. W. is in Lawrence now to safeguard the results of that victory and to prepare for still further victories.

But a dark shadow hovers around as a result of the great victory won by the class-conscious solidarity of the wage slave of Lawrence. That dark shadow is that the lives of your fellow workers and brothers, Ettore and Giovannitti, are in danger because these two workingmen dared to help you, to secure your great economic victory. The master class are seeking revenge for their defeat.

Now it is up to you, the working class, to say whether this shadow shall be dispelled, and thus remove this gloomy pall that threatens to becloud your magnificent triumph at Lawrence.

Among the many members of the I. W. W. who went to Lawrence to assist the strikers were Ettore and Giovannitti. They went among the strikers and through their efforts and the efforts of other revolutionary wage slaves already in Lawrence, a textile industrial union of the I. W. W. was formed. Various nationalities were represented in this union, thus proving false and malicious the charge that race prejudice and religious bigotry would prevent the organizing of the mill workers.

The wage slaves of the textile mills joined the I. W. W. by the thousands.

The efforts of a lying capitalistic press; the dastardly conspiracy of State and municipal officials and corrupt politicians; the brutal and murderous attacks of police and soldiers; the pernicious activities and lying utterances of some of those who occupied pulpits, were of no avail when pitted against the magnificent display of class-conscious solidarity of the wage slaves of the textile mills organized in the I. W. W. at Lawrence.

The result was not only an economic victory for the textile workers at Lawrence, not only a victory for the I. W. W., but also a vic-

tory for the working class of the United States and a victory and a message of hope for the working class of the world, and the battle of Lawrence will be recorded in the history of labor as one of the greatest achievements of the working class in its struggle for industrial freedom.

Ettore and Giovannitti were there amongst the wage slaves and they gave their best efforts in behalf of the wage earners of Lawrence. Other fellow workers whose names are too numerous to mention valiantly assisted.

The mill owners were desperate. The capitalistic exploiters, saw defeat staring them in the face. Something must be done. The master class said, to check the victorious march of the toilers.

### Something Was Done!

Something similar was done, that many times before was done on similar occasions—blood was shed—working-class blood.

### What was done?

A defenceless woman striker was shot to death, and a young boy was stabbed with a bayonet, and hundreds were bludgeoned and beaten by the soldiers and police. The greatest atrocities were committed on defenceless men. Women about to become mothers, pregnant with a new being, were brutally clubbed. Aye, even children of tender years were not immune from the barbarities of the fiendish authorities acting in behalf and the behest of the mill owners and the rest of the capitalistic class.

For premeditated murderous vindictiveness, the acts of the authorities at Lawrence equals any of the bloody deeds of the master class.

The capitalistic tyrants, enraged at their defeat by a class-conscious organization of wage-slaves, now seek victims by other means, hoping thereby to destroy the organization that defeated them.

Ettore and Giovannitti are accused by the capitalistic hirelings of being accessories to the murder of Anna La Pizzo, a striker.

Just think how absurd the charge is: that Ettore and Giovannitti are guilty of the murder of one of those they were striving to help. The only direct testimony connecting any

(Continued on page four.)

## "MOVE ON" LAW USED ON LABOR

NOTED EDUCATORS ENTER SAN DIEGO FIGHT—MANY CASES ARE SET FOR TRIAL—ATTEMPTED MURDER THE CHARGE—VIGILANTE PERJURY EXPECTED.

In the absence of a report from our regular San Diego correspondent we give the following extracts from the press bulletin issued by the Socialist Party of San Diego:

San Diego, June 30.—Free speech is still impossible in San Diego. The "move-on" ordinance is in full force and all street meetings, except those that meet the sanction of the police and vigilantes of the city, are broken up. The Attorney General's office, it seems, is powerless, and the police of San Diego are a law unto themselves. Police intimidation still continues unchecked and is even extended. This, in brief, is the actual condition in San Diego.

At a mass meeting held on the lot at Seventh and B streets, Chas. Edward Russell, Mrs. Fremont Older of San Francisco, wife of the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, Geo. Speed, of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, and A. J. Mooney, Secretary of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, spoke under the auspices of the California Free Speech League today. All of them denounced the San Diego vigilantes and police and demanded freedom of speech for the workers of San Diego.

Charles Edward Russell on San Diego.

San Diego, June 30, 1912.—The struggle at San Diego seems to be at heart a plain issue between the master class and the masses that the master class preys upon.

The essential condition for the continued supremacy of the master class is that the rest of the people shall be submissive. They will not be submissive if the agitators are allowed to appeal to them. Therefore, pass restrictive ordinances, "move-on" ordinances and get your vigilantes in good working order that there shall be no agitations and no stirrings of the pernicious spirit of unrest.

That is the size of the thing in San Diego and the reason why Olds and his friends came here to organize the "M. and M." and inspire it to effective work. No doubt that work has been made the easier by the active assistance of the "kept" newspapers and by the large, easy-going, complacent, unthinking element that believe what the "kept" newspapers tell it. But when you have made every allowance for these facts, you are still confronted with this astounding circumstance that in an American community it has been necessary to withstand violence and utter lawlessness aroused against the one human right that is absolutely fundamental and with which all other human rights are preserved.

When you add to this the other fact that the war waged in this American community against this right has been prompted solely by exploiters and solely for the benefit of exploitation, I don't know of another passage in American history that is so staggering as the bare facts of the San Diego fight for free speech.

Every man and woman that has lifted a hand or said a word in protest against the most abominable tyranny sought to be established here deserves well of every American citizen.

The issue here is vital to all of us. A reign of terror carried out successfully to throttle free speech in San Diego would impair my right to free speech in New York and Mr. La Follette's right to free speech in Wisconsin. His right and mine are at best none too secure. Both of us and all of us everywhere should give fervent thanks if the result of the San Diego contest clearly establishes anew the principle that a man may be pleasing or displeasing to the persons in power. But giving thanks we ought never to forget at what cost of personal sacrifice, suffering and unspeakable wrongs endured the victory has been secured.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Mrs. Fremont Older on San Diego.

San Diego, June 30, 1912.—The free speech fight in San Diego is the most important struggle in the United States, for upon it is based liberty. Let free speech be suppressed, and the free press will be suppressed. From this there will be but one step to despotism. It is not only the fight of San Diego, but of every city in the world.

In Jerusalem I consider those men who have gone to jail for the sake of their cause the most remarkable spirits of our time. While men are willing to suffer humiliation, loss of liberty and life for a cause, then a nation is on its way to greatness. Hope for a high ultimate.

(Continued on page four.)

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Charity is the sprinkling of cologne upon the dunghills of capitalism.

Poverty exists only among those who produce the things that are used to alleviate poverty.

Any step the slaves take toward their freedom is illegal for all laws are made to keep the slaves in subjection.

If a person takes a neutral, fence-perching position on the question of labor organization you may be very sure he has something to lose beside his chains.

The principal reason that some would-be leaders are yelling against "direct action" is that it contains no provisions for the services of ex-preachers, shyster lawyers and real estate sharks.

The relative importance of the political and the industrial fields of action is shown by the fact that a wage worker can quit the political field if he takes a notion, but necessity drives him to continue the struggle for industrial control.

The paper Justice of Pittsburg, Pa., recently published a roast on Debs. In the next issue they said it was a mistake. Week before last the Free Press of New Castle, Pa., published a roast on Haywood. Last week they said it was a mistake. Both are socialist papers. To a man up a tree it would seem that politics is politics.

A low initiation fee and low dues are absolute necessities for an organization which hopes to include all workers within its ranks. The initiation fee of the I. W. W. is as low as 50 cents in some cases and in no event can be above \$5. The dues are seldom over 50 cents per month and cannot be made more than \$1. In this way none are barred from becoming members of ONE BIG UNION.

Any wage worker who holds a card in a labor organization is eligible to membership in the I. W. W. without the necessity of paying a new initiation fee. Once upon the inside of the union the I. W. W. card entitles its holder to change from one line of occupation to another without any further initiation other than a simple transfer notice which costs nothing. A job trust and the universal transfer system cannot exist in the same organization.

The basis of society is the toiler—not the taker. Social life rests upon creators—not upon citizens. The most damnable fiction of modern capitalist society is that the non-producer who has a vote is of greater value than the disfranchised wealth-producing worker. We must strive to have the workers all—the takers naught—and until revolution places society on that basis freedom will be a farce, life a mere existence, civilization a criminal lie, and mankind inferior to the beast. Labor's slogan must ever be "The World for the Workers."

There is just as much reason for believing that the wages system can be overthrown by the church as by the state. To expect a revolution to be accomplished through either is to vainly imagine that the master class will voluntarily aid in freeing the slaves. Industrial unionism, which builds within the present regime a force sufficient to undermine existing institutions, creating meanwhile new ethics and institutions on a proletarian basis, and at the same time developing the necessary machinery to operate the industries when they have been seized is the only logical means of producing the change.

## HELPING THE CAUSE.

A few months ago there were but few persons, relatively speaking, who had even heard the word "sabotage." But now the word is universal.

The reason for the change lies in the fact that so many different attacks upon the principles of that feature of direct action have been and are being made.

United against the principle are the profit-monger, the politician and the conservative craftsman.

The biggest boost of all comes from the socialist convention when that august body deigned to drag the word "sabotage" from its obscurity and air it before the voting public.

Now that the idea has been put before the workers we can proceed to pass resolutions against it—that is if we desire to "play the game." For there is no doubt that the workers,

once they have heard of the new method of action, will use it in spite of all the convention decrees against its introduction into industrial life.

## DON'T WORK TOO HARD.

Olympia, June 29.—A man working for a railroad company is not expected to strain himself declares the state supreme court today. Ira Irvin was ordered to throw a handcar off the tracks to get it out of the way of a fast coming locomotive. The engine was close. Irvin strained a hernia and sued for damages. The court says he can not recover because of contributory negligence.—Spokesman-Review.

We advise the workers not to cause the courts any more trouble in this regard. It would be unwise to force the honorable judges to issue an injunction restraining you from working so hard.

Take it easy, fellow workers, and let the handcars smash.

## TURN ON THE LIGHT.

As the day for the trial of Jos Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti draws nearer it makes the duty of the militant workers ever more clear.

We can plainly see that the will of the employing class is for the death of these two innocent men and we know full well that the courts exist but to carry out the will of the ruling powers.

Should the masters decide that it will be best to electrocute Ettor and Giovannitti there is no doubt that the lackeyed courts will proceed to pass sentence.

But one thing will make them call a halt in this proposed judicial murder and that one thing is an aroused working class. The employers must be made to feel that the after consequences of so foul a crime will be serious to themselves, their profits and to the thieving system which they represent. Only by quick, energetic action can these men be saved.

To bring about the necessary sentiment means the sinking of differences among the active workers in all labor organizations, and the holding of gigantic demonstrations, mass meetings, and the like. The issue is master versus slave.

In every locality conferences should be organized and protest meetings held. Where such conferences exist they should redouble their efforts. Speakers should go before every labor organization and before every body of persons that has shown the slightest sign of interest in the welfare of labor.

Write to your friends, send short letters to the newspapers, bring the matter to public attention whenever an opportunity offers itself. It is only by having all eyes fixed upon the trial that any semblance of justice can be secured.

The masters dare not do their dirty work in the full light of day.

## BERGER BOOSTS THE "WORKER."

In the July issue of The Masses is an interview with "our" congressman, Victor L. Berger, in which that Teutonic politician says:

"I believe that the articles in the 'Industrial Worker' of Spokane (the official organ of the I. W. W.) are on a par with the things that John Most wrote. I want to say that I for one do not believe in murder as a means of propaganda; I do not believe in theft as an act of individual expropriation; I do not believe in a continuous riot as free speech agitation."

Berger realizes full well that the I. W. W. does not stand for murder; he knows we do not advise members of the organization to steal; and he also knows that the principal objection to the free speech fights that have been and are being conducted by the I. W. W. comes from the fact that our direct methods do not fit in with the political schemes of the "Social Democratic Party."

Regarding free speech we might remark that Berger threatens to bolt the Socialist party whenever any one tries to exercise that privilege on the convention floors.

As to expropriation we might also remark that it is through the clever scheming of Berger that the "Social Democrats" of Wisconsin have issued their own dues stamps and membership cards in direct violation of their own party constitution and yet sought to dictate the policy of the organization from which they were withholding dues.

And as for murder we ask our readers to scan well this paragraph from one of Berger's brilliant (?) editorials in the Social Democratic Herald. It is not on a par with anything John Most wrote, for Most was at least too sensible to pen anything like this:

"No one will claim that I am given to the reciting of 'revolutionary' phrases. On the contrary, I am known to be a 'constructive' socialist.

However, in view of the plutocratic law-making of the present day, it is easy to predict that the safety and hope of this country will finally lie in one direction only—that of a violent and bloody revolution.

Therefore, I say, each of the 500,000 socialist voters, and of the 2,000,000 workingmen who instinctively incline our way, should, besides doing much reading and still more thinking, also have a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition in his home and be prepared to back up his ballot with his bullets if necessary. \*\*\*

The ballot may not count for much in a pinch. \*\*\*

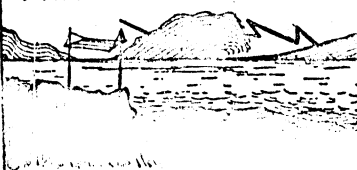
And in order to be prepared for all emergencies, socialists and workingmen should make it their duty to have rifles and the necessary rounds of ammunition at their homes, and be prepared to back up their ballots with their bullets if necessary."

To this editorial, of which the above are extracts, was signed the name of Victor L. Berger. If may not be laid upon any of his lackeys in the Herald office. Furthermore, he has never repudiated these outlandish sentiments.

The I. W. W. knows and teaches that no class ever overthrew another class unless it was vested with economic power. We seek industrial organizations in order to gain that economic power.

We think that the philosophies of Berger and Most are equally absurd, but we fail to see why Most has not the best of the argument if, as Berger says, "the safety and hope of this country will finally lie in one direction only—that of a violent and bloody revolution."

## TRANSLATED NEWS



### INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

**England**  
The annual conference of the English Transport Workers' Federation recently held, decided to affiliate with the International Transport Workers' Federation having its office in Berlin. The English Federation counts at present 27 adhering unions with a total of 250,000 members. The international secretary, Jochade, who was present at the English national congress, in the name of the International Committee returned thanks for this important decision.

### Italy

The trial of the militants who led the strike in the mines and factories of the Elba island and of Piombina has been concluded. The Public Prosecutor had asked a total of 91 years' imprisonment. Twenty-five of the 46 accused were acquitted, of the other six have been condemned for incitement to crime to seven months each. The other accused of violence and insult to officials, received sentences varying from nine to 15 months.

On June 12 a general protest strike was declared at Palermo in protest against the maritime conventions approved by Parliament, which seem to be injurious to local interests. All shops and restaurants were closed, no trams, cars and cabs were in the streets, no papers came out. A number of demonstrators went to the authorities, and a delegation of ten was received by the prefect who listened to their grievances.

It is evident that the general strike has become a part of the social life of the people; a short time ago it was still treated with contempt, now it has become the most valuable weapon to obtain either political reforms, to protest against certain governmental measures, or to obtain purely economic and revolutionary claims.

### Russia

The numerous strikes which have resulted from the first of May (Russian style) have assumed a serious character during the last weeks, owing to the unyielding attitude of the employers and the brutal intervention of the police. Numerous collisions occurred between the strikers and the police and between the strikers and blacklegs. The strike movement is spreading to many branches of industry. The outlook is serious as the excitement among the workers is great.

### Hungary

As in all economically backward countries the labor movement in Hungary meets with many obstacles. Not only economic but also political struggles disturb the workers. The Hungarian magnates, jealous of their privileges, wish to crush by violence every liberating movement. It is therefore not surprising that the Hungarian proletariat, economically enslaved and politically without rights, from time to time throws itself into some desperate struggle as is unknown in Western countries. Neither is it astonishing that in Hungary parliamentary action and aspiration to political rights have an importance which they have lost long ago in France, England and the U. S., where the proletariat knows by experience the small value of political rights on paper and of parliamentary action in the economic struggles of the peoples. The labor revolts of May 23 and 24 in Budapest were an explosion of the people's wrath and irritation accumulated for years. All the difficulties of the situation are reflected in the fluctuations of the trade-unions, which are sometimes cruelly prosecuted, sometimes growing rapidly, but on the whole progressing. The year 1912 has been favorable to the development of the working class movement. The total number of unions affiliated to the National Centre, at the end of 1911, was 95,190, as against 88,478 in the preceding year. The receipts of the Hungarian unions have increased in 1911 to 2,017,264 Kronen, against 1,792,027 Kronen in the preceding year.

The following, taken from the International Bulletin, is being sent to all labor organizations of the world and appears in the labor papers of European and Latin countries:

"Since the great strike in Lawrence, Mass., the I. W. W. have considerably gained in number and influence on the labor movement in the Central states of the U. S. A., and in those along the coast of the Atlantic. From week to week, from month to month, their organization is growing stronger and their revolutionary tactics, which are the order of the day in every strike of any importance, find an echo in the bourgeois press. But this success in the East does not make us forget the no less progress in the West. The latest news on this score is that the recent congress of the Brotherhood of Timberworkers, numbering 15,000, decided to affiliate with the I. W. W.

Bravo! American comrades! Revolutionary syndicalism is going ahead in the States."

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Voltairine de Cleyre, which took place on June 27. Although small in stature she was large in ideals and the revolution loomed a valiant fighter with her passing away. Vincent St. John presided and Wm. D. Haywood spoke at a memorial meeting held in Chicago on the 30th of June. Famous speakers also addressed an international memorial meeting held in New York. The body was laid away at Waldheim beside the martyrs of the Haymarket.

### REVOLUTIONARY UNIONS IN SWEDEN

(By B. E. Nilsson.)

Everiges Arbetares Central organization (S. A. C.) began with a congress held in Stockholm, Sweden, June 25-27, 1910. By October 1st the organization had 518 members; January 1st, 1911, 626 members; April 1st, 1911, 1065 members; June 1st, 1911, 1067 members; October 1st, 1911, 1304 members, and January 1st, 1912, 1175 members.

The organization increased from 21 local unions on January 1st, 1911, to 53 locals on January 1st, 1912.

Ten new locals with a total membership of 400, have joined since January 1st, 1912, making the present membership somewhat over 1500.

Syndikalisten, the official organ of the S. A. C., and published directly by the executive committee of the S. A. C., was started in July, 1911, and has now a circulation of about 7000.

Officially the S. A. C. is neutral towards politics (like the I. W. W.) but in practice it is decidedly anti-political (also like the I. W. W., only more so) and the organization has therefore met with the bitterest opposition from the Social-Democratic party of Sweden—which is several degrees more politically orthodox than any brand of socialism we know in this country.

Of course, the Swedish labor leaders set up a howl about dual organization when the S. A. C. was started, but the S. A. C. is, in the eyes of these "leaders", committing a greater crime by agitating against the centralization of control, and the almost military discipline of the old unions. This agitation is rapidly breaking the influence of the "leaders", and it was perhaps natural that the officialdom of the old unions should do their utmost to break up the S. A. C. The old unions in Sweden have therefore been "led" into actual strike-breaking work in S. A. C. strikes. In spite of all this opposition the S. A. C. has grown steadily, as the above figures show. And the best of it is that the S. A. C. agitation, together with the actions of the politicians and the "labor leaders" themselves, is rapidly taking effect on the Swedish workers, so that the S. A. C. has less to fear from these sources than it had at first.

### Strikes in Which the S. A. C. Has Partaken

The official report of the Executive Committee of the S. A. C. contains complete statistics regarding the strikes in which the organization has been involved; they are worth reading, but can not conveniently be included here.

During the months July-December, 1910, the S. A. C. was involved in five strikes. One of them was lost, two of them won, and two were compromised, but the workers had the advantage of the compromise. The time of the strike varied from three to 37 days.

During the year 1911 the organization was involved in eleven conflicts, one of them was lost, eight of them won, and two of them had not been settled at the time the report was made. Strike lasted from 12 to 69 days.

In the strikes which occurred in 1910 there were 48 strike-breakers reported; in the strikes which occurred in 1911 only three.

In one of the strikes there were 30 members of the S. A. C. and 145 members of the old organization involved. The workers stood solidly together at first, but the members of the old organization gave up the fight as a result of the threats of the employers and the persuasions of politicians and leaders. The S. A. C. carried the fight to a successful issue after this desertion had taken place, and won better conditions both for themselves and for the deserters.

In another conflict which occurred shortly afterwards the employer evidently believed that the opposition between the two organizations would lead the members of the S. A. C. to scab on the other workers, for he locked out the members of the old unions without locking out the members of the S. A. C., but the syndicalists came out solidly and made the strike effective, and it was won in short order. The moral effect of this action was immediately apparent when the employer—assisted by the labor lieutenants—tried to discriminate against the S. A. C. in the strike settlement; the members of the old union ignored their leader and refused to go to work until everybody got his job back.

In view of these facts it seems that the S. A. C. is not only building up an organization, but is also quite successful in influencing the old unions from without their ranks.

### TWO INTERVIEWS.

Chas. M. Swabheim, president of the Melting Iron and Steel Co., was interviewed for five minutes just as he was leaving the Fitz-Barilton Hotel, London, for a three months' tour of the Continent in his new ninety thousand dollar automobile. He said:

"Things look bright to me. Money is plentiful. Americans in Europe are enjoying bumper good times, and although many of our factories are working but half time and operatives have to practice the most constant economy, I can see bounteous business for everybody before long. I shall take things easily for three months and go home to hard work November first."

Bill Jones, steelworker at the Pitfall plant of the Melting Iron and Steel Co., was interviewed for five minutes just as he was leaving for his half time shift on shank's mare. He said:

"Things look bad to me. Money is scarce. Most of the boys are working half time and some are laid off. I am hoping that by November first I will get full day's work, but I expect to have to take things hard until then anyhow."—Life.

There is no slight danger from general ignorance; and the only choice which Providence has graciously left to a vicious government is either to fall by the people, if they are suffered to become enlightened, or with them, if they are kept enslaved and ignorant.—Colorado.



## THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

A careful study of Louis Levine's book discloses the points of similarity as well as the essential differences between syndicalism and industrial unionism. This review of the work cannot undertake to go deeply into the matter at this time. We continue the extracts from the book.

"The syndical groups of men of one and the same trade in their capacity of workmen only, regardless of any other qualifications. The workmen entering the syndicat may be Catholics or Protestants, Republicans, Socialists, or Monarchists, they may be of any color, race or nationality; in their capacity as workmen they are all equally welcome and legitimate members of the syndicat. . . . In the syndicat the workmen meet to consider common interests, to discuss their identical situation, to plan together for defense and aggression, and in all ways are made to feel their group-solidarity and their antagonism to the class of employers.

In view of this the syndicates should prefer industrial unionism to craft unionism. The separation of workmen into trades is apt to develop in them a corporate spirit which is not in harmony with the class idea. The industrial union, on the contrary, widens the mental horizon of the workman and his range of solidarity with his fellow workmen and thus serves better to strengthen his class-consciousness. . . .

"Direct action" is action by the workmen themselves without the help of intermediaries; it is not necessarily violent action, though it may assume violent forms; it is the manifestation of the consciousness and the will of the workers themselves, without the intervention of an external agent; it consists in pressure exerted directly by those interested for the sake of obtaining the ends in view.

"Direct action" may assume various forms, but the principal ones in the struggle against employers are: the strike, the boycott, the label, and sabotage.

The strike, in the view of the syndicalist, is a manifestation of the class struggle par excellence. The strike brings the workmen face to face with the employers in a clash of interests. A strike clears up, as if by a flash of lightning, the deep antagonism which exists between those who employ and those who work for employers. It further deepens the chasm between them, consolidating the employers on the one hand, and the workmen on the other, over against one another. It is, thus, a revolutionary fact of great value. . . .

If the workmen rely upon their treasury, the strike degenerates into a mere contest between two money bags—that of the employer and that of the syndicat—and loses much of its value. . . . The financial strength of workmen when striking should not be considered. Money may be supplied by contributions of workmen of other trades and localities, in itself another means of developing the solidarity of the working-class. . . . Strikes conducted in this manner yield practical results and serve also as means of educating the workmen. They reveal to the workmen their power, as producers, and their importance in the productive system of society. The label, on the other hand, is a means of bringing home to the workmen their importance as consumers, and of making them wield this power for their own benefit.

The boycott reveals the power of the workmen, either as producers or as consumers. It may be wielded against an employer whose shop is avoided, or against a firm in its capacity as sellers. It is an effective means of forcing employers to come to terms.

Sabotage consists in obstructing in all possible ways the regular process of production, in order to obtain any demand. It may express itself in slow work, in bad work and even in the destruction of the machinery of production. . . . The syndicalists, however, condemn any act of sabotage which may result in the loss of life."

The author then shows that another phase of direct action is used in the struggle against the State.

"The syndicates, therefore, if not hostile, must remain at least indifferent to parliamentary methods and independent of political parties. They must, however, unfurling pursue their direct struggle against the State. . . . Agitation in the press, public meetings, manifestations, demonstrations and the like, are the only effective means of making the government reckon with the will of the working-class.

By direct pressure on the government the workmen may obtain reforms of immediate value to themselves. Only such reforms, gained and upheld by force, are real. All other reforms are but a dead letter and a means of deceiving the workmen."

Here the author deals with the democratic illusion which leads to a belief in the State. The principle of democracy rests upon the false basis of equality before the law and a common interest in the outcome of national affairs. Hence the necessity for a propaganda of anti-patriotism.

"The workingman's country is where he finds work. In search of work he leaves his native land and wanders from place to place. He has no fatherland (patrie), in any real meaning of the term. Ties of tradition, of common intellectual and moral heritage do not exist for him. In his experience as workingman he finds that there is but one real tie, the tie of economic interest which binds him to all the workmen of the world, and separates him from all the capitalists of the world. The international solidarity of the workmen and their anti-patriotism are, therefore, necessary consequences of the class struggle."

The revolutionary syndicalist viewpoint of the general strike is summed up as follows: "Every successful strike, every effective boycott, every manifestation of the workmen's will and power is one more blow directed against the existing order; every gain in wages,

every shortening in hours of work, every improvement in the general conditions of employment is one more position of importance occupied on the march to the decisive battle, the general strike, which will be the final act of emancipation.

The general strike—the supreme act of the class-war—will abolish the classes and establish new forms of society. . . . However remote it may appear, it is not a Utopia and its possibility cannot be refuted on the ground that general strikes have failed in the past and may continue to fail in the future. The failures of today are building the success of tomorrow. And in time the hour of the successful general strike will come."

The system of society for which the syndicalists strive is next taken up and here is where the theory of syndicalism and that of industrial unionism fail to harmonize. As industrial unionists we hold that the foundation of the next order can be consciously laid by the workers of the present day. This present class struggle differs from all past struggles inasmuch as it does not seek to enthrone a class, but to abolish classes. It is also a conscious struggle whereas the struggles of the past were but blind gropings in the dark. Therefore, as we are engaged in an intellectual, as well as an economic revolution, it is well to have something more definite as a goal than the mere overthrowing of the wage system. Not only are we building the new society within the shell of the old, but we are doing that work with a full consciousness of the self-sufficiency of the workmen. Here, however, is what the syndicalists believe.

"The revolutionary classes of the past had no idea of the new social system they were struggling for, and . . . prepared by all preliminary struggle, the workmen will find in themselves, when the time comes, sufficient creative power to remake society."

The phrase, "when the time comes," sounds very much like the current answer given by the political socialist whenever questioned as to how it is possible to administer industry through political channels.

Dealing with the question of militant minorities the book states:

"The struggles of the present and the combat of the future, imply the initiative, the example and the leadership of a conscious and energetic minority ardently devoted to the interests of its class. The experience of the labor movement has proven this beyond all doubt. The mass of workmen, like every large mass, is inert. It needs an impelling force to set it into motion and to put to work its tremendous potential energy. Every strike, every labor demonstration, every movement of the working class is generally started by an active and daring minority which voices the sentiments of the class to which it belongs.

The conscious minority, however, can act only by carrying with it the mass, and by making the latter participate directly in the struggle. The action of the conscious minority is, therefore, just the opposite of the action of parliamentary representatives. The latter are bent on doing everything themselves, on controlling absolutely the affairs of the country; they are anxious, therefore, to keep the masses as quiet, as inactive, as submissive as possible. The conscious minority, on the contrary, is simply the advance guard of its class; it cannot succeed, unless backed by the solid force of the masses; the awareness, the readiness and the energy of the latter are indispensable conditions of success and must be kept up by all means. . . .

The syndical obtains better conditions not for its members alone, but for all the members of the trade and often for all the workmen of a locality or of the country. This justifies its self-assumed leadership, because it is not struggling for selfish ends, but for the interests of all. Besides, the syndicat is not a medieval guild and is open to all. If the general mass of the workmen do not enter the syndicates, they themselves renounce the right of determining conditions for the latter. Benefitting by the struggles of the minority, they cannot but submit to its initiative and leadership.

The syndicat, therefore, is not to be compared with "cliques," "rings," "political machines," and the like. . . .

Thus, grouping the active and conscious minority the syndicates lead the workmen as a class in the struggle for final emancipation. Gradually undermining the foundations of existing society, they are developing within the framework of the old the elements of a new society, and when this process shall have been sufficiently advanced, the workmen rising in the general strike will sweep away the undermined edifice and erect the new society born from their own midst."

From this end on to the end of the book the author deals with the theorists of the movement and shows that the "Intellectuals" who now espouse the theory are by no means its founders, and deals in the last chapter with the Confederation of Labor as it is today. It is pointed out that in some quarters there is a tendency to succumb to reformism, but on the whole the spirit of revolt is well preserved.

This book by Louis Levine is one that should be in the library of every local union of the I. W. W. Its price is \$1.50 and it may be obtained by addressing the Columbia University, New York.

Make all money orders payable to the "Industrial Worker" and not to any individual.

Nearly half a million workers went on strike in Russia as a protest against the massacre of the toilers in the Lena gold fields.

Any locals that can use back copies of the "Worker" for distribution, please write at once. If you can pay postage, do so. But if not—write for papers anyhow.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

## NO HOPE FROM CHURCH, STATE, OR CIVIC FEDERATION

An interview by Allene Ireland in the New York World of June 2 quotes Haywood as follows:

"The workers have been betrayed by the church, they have been betrayed by the politicians, they have been betrayed by the so-called social agencies. . . .

The churches are not built for the laboring classes, nor are the cushioned seats rented by the poor. . . .

The Church may have done something in the way of doing out soup and blankets to the poor, but it has never faced and sought to remedy the abominable conditions of private ownership which alone are responsible for the existence of a class needing charitable aid; in fact charity is the pillar of poverty. . . .

The whole business of politics is, however, a sham and a fake, and very few legislators, either state or national, are really elected by the people.

Even were this not so, politics is not a field in which workers can hope, under present conditions, to achieve anything serious in the direction of bettering their lot, because a very large proportion of workers have no means of expressing their demands through political channels. There are eight million women and children who work but have no vote; there are four million black men and some millions of foreigners who have either not been vested with a vote, or, as in the case of the negro, have been vested with a vote and then been deprived of the right to use it, and all these people are industrial factors. . . .

The social agencies like the National Civic Federation are trying to accomplish the impossible; they're trying to reconcile two irreconcilable forces. All they are doing amounts to about this, that they want to get the capitalist to give up one cent out of each \$5 he steals from his workmen, and then to persuade the workman that as he was formerly robbed of \$5 and is now being robbed of \$4.99 he is being treated with great consideration and fairness and the dawn of a new era is upon him, an era in which all is to be fair play and brotherly kindness between the private owner and his slave. . . .

The other social agencies which are trying to bring about closer relations between employer and laborers are tarred with the same brush. . . .

The trades unions are selfish and self-centered. They take into consideration only the favored few who are able to get membership, and they see to it that the numbers shall be few by adopting restrictive measures to limit the number of persons learning a trade. . . .

The more you go into the question the more you see that no final settlement can take place until the control of industry is in the hands of the workers. . . .

In order to bring this about we believe that the use of any and every weapon is justified. We believe in direct action and that means action by the mass, and anything the people do in mass is the right thing at the time, for it gives expression to the conditions of the time among the masses. . . .

The erection of this industrial democracy must be carried out by the workers themselves. It cannot be effected by legislation, for we can hardly expect the capitalists to hand over their power and their property. The workers must be prepared to exert their own power, and they control in fact all the power there is in the world, for they can stop every wheel and bring the world to a standstill. . . .

If this industrial power is sufficient to compel the Government to do things against its will and against the interest of the ruling class that same industrial power is strong enough to abolish the Government itself."

Articles must be in this office by Friday in order to appear the following week.

I have seen some nations, like overloaded asses, Kick off their burden—meaning the high classes.—Byron.

Strike news and matters of like importance will be inserted if received before 9 a. m. Monday. When telegraphing, use press rates.

The rebels in Calgary, Alta., are still pegging away at the slaves to get them into the ONE BIG UNION. A big local is sure to result.

Better send for a bunch of those three-month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

We deplore the outrages which accompany revolutions; but the more violent the outrages, the more assured we feel that the revolution was necessary.—Lord Macaulay.

Minneapolis is in the throes of a building trades strike. One thousand men on 35 jobs are now out and double that number are expected to be called off the jobs in a few days.

General rebellions and revolts of a whole people never were encouraged; they were always provoked.—Burke.

The Labor Review of Minneapolis devotes a column and a half to the Ettor-Giovannitti case, thus bringing the matter to the attention of thousands of craft unionists in that section of the country.

If a government cannot prevent revolt, it has no right to attempt to govern the revolters; for it has not succeeded in attaining the only just end of government, namely, the comfort of the governed.—Leigh Hunt.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

## Lumber Worker News

## LOYAL WORKERS GET JAIL SENTENCE

A letter from Hoquiam, Wash., from one of the rebels who was active in the Gray's Harbor strike, contains this news:

June 29, Emil Silvia was sentenced to a fine of \$25 or 30 days in jail. Fellow Worker Hubly got a \$50 fine or two months in jail, and John Pancner received a fine of \$150 or three months in jail. We all took the jail sentence and we wish to assure the membership of the I. W. W. that we will be back upon the firing line as soon as released. Yours for a powerful I. W. W.—No. 11060."

That is the fighting spirit that gets the bosses' goat.

## SLUGGERS BUSY IN ABERDEEN

Aberdeen, Wash., the town which is noted for subservient public officials, pickhandle methods, and lumber trust thievery, is again to the front with slugging tactics.

This time it is not the I. W. W. who are the recipients of pickhandle hospitality but the Socialist party.

Socialist Organizer W. E. Reynolds of Tacoma was attacked while speaking on the streets of Aberdeen, was beaten up by a police officer who had the aid of a citizens' committee armed with revolvers which were conspicuously shown, the chair upon which he had been standing was demolished, and his hat kicked to pieces. No arrests were made. This is one sample of Aberdeen law and order.

The Socialists got out an extra edition of their paper, The New Era, and were distributing them when police officers tore the papers from the hands of the agents and smashed them over the head with their clubs. The distributors were arrested and after being held for a while were released to come to trial later. Then the charges were dismissed before the date of the trial. This is another sample of the rule of the lumber trust through the thugs they imported during the recent strike.

## HOODLUMS INTERRUPT COVINGTON HALL

On June 23 the Brotherhood of Timberworkers attempted to hold a mass meeting on the public road at Carson, La. A gang of hoodlums met the buggy that was carrying some of the members and the speaker, Covington Hall, at Bonami, three miles from Carson, and proceeded to beat circular saws, tin pans, and every other noise making instrument to keep the speaker from being heard. O returning from Carson to De Ridder they followed us to Bonami and went so far as to order some of our members off the public road. It was the most laughable sight I have witnessed.

The lumber kings preach that the B. of T. W. is dead and will never again amount to anything. If this is true, we wonder why the people who call themselves the "brains of the country" are kicking a dead carcass around.

The mob was led by "white supremacy," democratic deputy sheriffs, mill foremen, superintendents and general managers of Carson and Bonami.

They are organizing the Militia of Christ and building churches to preach salvation to the workers. It is a mighty poor way to make a Christian out of a man when he has an empty stomach and his family is in rags.

They talk about "law and order" and accuse the negroes and foreigners of being lawless characters, when every mob has been composed of patriotic, free-born American citizens and every lawless act has been committed by these same free-born Americans of the sucker type.—Secretary of Local Council, B. of T. W., De Ridder, La.

## AUGUST SMITH IS DEPORTED

During the Gray's Harbor strike August Smith, formerly of Spokane locals, but then a member of the Aberdeen I. W. W., was brutally beaten and falsely arrested several times.

The first time was at the beginning of the strike, the slugger being a cur named Brick. Smith was arrested, but Brick was freed and when he failed to turn up the next day in court the case was dismissed.

The second arrest and slugging was when the Finnish Hall was ordered closed. This time the slugging and arresting was done by a certain Martin. Smith was held three days without warrant and then released without being brought to trial.

A few days later Smith received several severe clubbings at the hands of lumber trust thugs. He did not retaliate.

While taking a glass of beer in one of the saloons he was again approached by sluggers and in self defense he broke the glass on his assailants' arm. He was knocked down by two other sluggers. Upon trial he was sentenced to 60 days in jail.

The lumber trust sluggers found out that Smith was not a citizen and they testified that he was an anarchist, the leader of 3000 strikers and a singer of revolutionary songs. Smith was accordingly recommended for deportation to Austria.

Writing to the "Worker" from the Kings County jail, Seattle, Wash., Smith says he hopes to enjoy the voyage. He says he will make new rebels in another part of the world and hopes we will keep up the good work here.

Boost the press fund next week even if you can spare but two bits.

In writing articles for the "Worker" remember we have but four pages and be as brief as possible.

## PICTURES! PICTURES!

We now have on hand a large number of the pictures and post cards of the Pyramid of Capitalism. There will be no more delay in filling orders. Prices are 15c each for posters, \$1 per dozen, post cards 2 for 5c, 25c per dozen, \$1 per hundred. Order now.

## NEW SONG BOOKS

The new edition of the famous I. W. W. song book will be off the press and ready for delivery in about ten days.

It will contain some new songs, among them being the clever parody, "Casey Jones—The Union Scab," and "Where the Fraser River Flows."

The cover will be of the crimson hue and the contents will be so arranged that the old page numbers will be followed as nearly as possible. The price will remain the same, 10 cents for single copies, \$2.50 for 50 \$5.00 per 100, and \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance.

We have advance orders for over a thousand and would like the locals to strain a point in ordering so that a substantial payment may be made to the printer.

## PRESS FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$50.31  
G. Mohring, Courtney, B. C. . . . .75  
Geo. Icke, Seattle, Wash. . . . .75  
Jacob Duhehlreis, Aberdeen, Wash. . . . .1.00  
Frank Smith, Minneapolis, Minn. . . . .1.00

Spokane locals held a successful street meeting on the night of July 4. The crowd was extra large, 130 papers and 18 song books were sold, and several dollars collected for the Canadian Northern strike. The locals are showing a gain in membership.

Get your press committee on the job. We want the news of your locality.

If you do not receive your papers regularly, write to us. When changing addresses always give the old as well as the new address.

Italians and Croatians joined with the socialists in the neighborhood of Farrell, Pa., for the purpose of holding a joint Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting on July 7. A socialist band furnished the music.

The July issue of the International magazine contains two articles of interest. One is "San Diego in the Throes of Class War" and the other "The Walters' Strike and the Deeper Meaning of Syndicalism." These are by Leonard D. Abbott.

In order that the striking stereotypes might not be classed as scabs the pressmen at their international convention at Rogersville, Tenn., let down the bars to the Chicago men and allowed them admittance without a new initiation fee. This is a healthy sign.

If Michigan doesn't learn all about the shame of San Diego and also the full particulars of the Ettor-Giovannitti outrage it will not be the fault of the Michigan Socialist. That paper is giving a large amount of attention to these two important phases of the class struggle.

The Mexican Defense League and the I. W. W. will hold a joint picnic on Saturday, July 13, at Atlas Park, 5025 N. Fortieth avenue, Chicago, Ill. The receipts will be used for the benefit of the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense. William D. Haywood will speak.

Senator Warren of Wyoming has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate known as S. 4241, "A bill to encourage rifle practice and promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youths of the United States." An annual appropriation of \$100,000 is asked to carry out the work. Stand up, fellows, and get shot at.

The license of the Cleveland, Ohio, Tug Firemen and Linemen's Association has been withdrawn by T. V. O'Connor, president of the I. L. A., because the firemen struck in sympathy with a Chicago union which refused to abide by the new wage scale that became effective last month. Do you see why T. V. hates the I. W. W.?

## EXCHANGES PLEASE NOTE.

Send marked copies of all articles and editorials dealing with the Ettor-Giovannitti case to Justus Ebert, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass., in order to have the defense committee make use of same.

All organizations holding protest meetings for Ettor and Giovannitti are requested to send a brief account of same to the Industrial Worker, and also to Justus Ebert, Publicity Committee, Ettor-Giovannitti Defense, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Write to the congressman of your district for a copy of the report of the "House Committee on Rules" on the Lawrence strike. It is intensely interesting and the circulation of the report is an aid to the aroused workers. If you read this and then forget it you are your own worst enemy.

## LATE NEWS.

Press dispatches give two important items of interest just as we go to press.

An Ettor-Giovannitti Protest meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., on July 7, resulted in a fight between police and the Italians with the result that four officers were wounded and one worker placed under arrest.

From Lake Charles, La., comes the report that four men were killed and four seriously wounded in a pitched battle between scab timber workers and guards and the members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. Two hundred men are said to have been led by A. L. Emerson. The militia will be called out.

We hope to have authentic news of these cases in our next issue. The capitalist press can be relied upon to lie in all such matters.

Portland Locals of the I. W. W. held a successful picnic on July 4 and cleared \$26 for the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Fund.

Send a dime for a sample copy of the new song book.

# AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

## Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered?

(Continued from page one.)

person with the murder of Anna La Pizzo is given by another girl striker, Greta Sewell.

The following is from a United Press report, and not from I. W. W. papers or other labor press:

"Greta Sewell's testimony was given today at Ettore's hearing:

"I saw Policeman Benoit take a revolver out of his pocket," the woman swore. "Then he took deliberate aim and fired in the direction of the crowd. The bullet struck Anna La Pizzo and I saw her fall to the ground."

Here is sworn testimony implicating a policeman. Why is Policeman Benoit not placed on trial after this damning sworn accusation? Why is the soldier who bayoneted an unoffensive boy not placed on trial?

Ponder well on these questions and then ask yourself: "Why are Ettore and Giovannitti accused of something that they are innocent of?"

The answer to both questions is: "Because Policeman Benoit and the soldier were acting in the interests of the mill owners and the capitalist class, and Ettore and Giovannitti were acting in the interests of the working class."

Every effort was made by the capitalist class to discredit the strikers and their officials. Police, soldiers, courts and State and City authorities did their utmost to provoke the strikers to desperate acts.

Dynamite was planted by the contemptible Breen, but he bungled his work and evidence of his guilt was so overwhelming that even a capitalist jury was reluctantly forced to find him guilty.

Did Breen, the poltroon, get a jail sentence? No! He was fined \$500 for bungling his work. Breen, the dastard's, nefarious scheme was to cast suspicion upon Ettore, Giovannitti and their associates, the textile workers' union and the class-conscious wage slaves of the United States.

If Breen, the cowardly benchman and hireling of the capitalist class, had not bungled his job, Ettore and Giovannitti would have been accused of the crime, declared guilty by a capitalist court, and punished although innocent, all you, the working class, permitted it.

Up to date this despicable cur, Breen, holds his job as school director. Just think of this brute in human form directing the education of your children.

Why is this human vulture, Breen, NOT in jail?

Why is the soldier who bayoneted an inoffensive young boy NOT in jail?

Why is Policeman Benoit NOT in jail, although accused by sworn testimony in open court?

Why? Because the hell-bounds of capitalism are thirsty for the blood of Ettore and Giovannitti, who helped to defeat them.

Will you, the working class, permit them to satisfy their thirst for the blood of Ettore and Giovannitti?

James P. Thompson, organizer of the I. W. W., has well said: "It is not Ettore and Giovannitti, who are on trial. It is the working class on trial." No truer words were ever spoken.

It depends upon you, the working class, whether Ettore and Giovannitti shall be judicially murdered or unjustly imprisoned.

Demand the punishment of those guilty of the murder of Anna La Pizzo, and DEMAND THE UNCONDITIONAL FREEDOM OF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI.

Those men helped you in your hour of need. Will you forsake them now? You will not; you dare not, because you would be traitors to yourselves and your class the world over if you did so.

Will you desert your fellow workers who fell into the hands of the enemy? Will you allow the gory monster whose fangs and jaws are dripping with the blood of the working-class to get more victims? Assuredly you will not. You dare not.

"Tis the final conflict,  
Let each stand in his place."

Let every man, woman, or child with a drop of real working class blood in their veins stand in their place, shoulder to shoulder and in no uncertain tones proclaim your determination that Ettore and Giovannitti must not be judicially murdered or unjustly imprisoned.

Brothers and sisters of the working class, organized or unorganized, don't allow foolish prejudice to influence you against your brothers, Ettore and Giovannitti, who served you well and faithfully. "Each for all and all each." "An injury to one is an injury to all." An injury to Ettore and Giovannitti is an injury to every man, woman and child of the working class.

Hold protest meetings, assist with your money, help with your voice and pen and best of all help with your economic power. The industries of the country are in your hands when you operate them. Tie up the industries. Paralyze business if necessary. But don't let our brothers be murdered or imprisoned.

You, the workers of Lawrence, take a holiday the opening day of Ettore's and Giovannitti's trial, and attend the trial. Your presence in the court house will make a significant impression on the master class, and your presence will cheer Ettore and Giovannitti and assure them that they have not labored in vain.

Let the world know that you refuse to accept the fruits of victory over the mangled, murdered corpses of those who bravely helped you. Aye, declare that you won't accept victory while your fellow workers, Ettore and Giovannitti, languish in a capitalist dungeon.

You, the working class, saved Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from the hangman's rope in Idaho and restored them to freedom.

Your fellow workers in France saved and restored to freedom your brother, Durand.

The eyes of the class-conscious working class the world over are watching you. Every revolutionary proletarian's heart is throbbing; every class-conscious wage-worker throughout the world is eagerly waiting with bated breath your actions in the case of Ettore and Giovannitti.

The class-conscious workers of every country are hoping, trusting, that you will not fail to do your duty in saving the lives of Ettore and Giovannitti, and restoring them to liberty.

Today it is Ettore and Giovannitti, tomorrow it may be some other wage workers.

It is not Ettore and Giovannitti that are really on trial, it is you—the working class.

Demand the unconditional freedom of Ettore and Giovannitti.

—Daniel T. Murphy.

## THE LAWRENCE STRIKE—AN AFTERMATH.

Now that the strike in Lawrence is over and we are able to take a calm view of results, let us see whether anything has been learned and, if so, what.

Just previous to the strike the I. W. W. had an insignificant membership within the ranks of the textile workers in Lawrence—not more than three hundred. It now has a membership of ten thousand. Why?

The history of the textile industry in New England is well known to you all. The enormous increase in the wealth and power of the mill owners has meant a corresponding deterioration in the personnel of the workers and their standard of living. Out of the original paternal organization has grown a gigantic industry which has fed and thriven upon the life-blood of thousands of helpless human beings, until it reached its culmination in open rebellion,—not by those who had calmly philosophized upon the situation and decided that the tactics of their masters were unjust, but by a group of so-called foreigners, who without any philosophy except that of the instinct of self-preservation, refused to accept the reduction in pay attempted to be forced upon them in consequence of a recent law reducing the working hours, and laid down their tools.

What happened? Almost the entire working force caught the spirit of rebellion, from the native born American receiving twenty dollars a week to the newest foreign arrival receiving perhaps five dollars. The strike was on, one of the most significant in the history of the labor movement in this or any other country.

The I. W. W. at once assumed control, and their methods and tactics are common knowledge. With what consummate skill they handled the heterogeneous mass, and with what success! And, in contrast, every move of the mill owners marked their own downfall.

Instead of the further exploitation of the workers the mill owners have been compelled to advance wages and, in general, to improve conditions, not only in Lawrence but in many other localities. And among the workers there exists something they have never felt before—an exhilaration—the beginning of a new life. They feel their power, and with that feeling has come the knowledge that they are human. It will naturally be asked whether all of the ten thousand members of the I. W. W. in Lawrence believe in and understand the philosophy of the Industrial Workers of the World (even the capitalist class now recognizes that we have a philosophy). To this I would answer that probably a large proportion of them do not. They have, however, learned something which they may not recognize as philosophy, but which answers the same purpose,—that they have a common interest,—they belong to the same class—the working class—the exploited, and that they have nothing in common with their exploiters.

The master has also learned a part of his lesson. He feels the power of the workers, and with that feeling will come the recognition on his part that they are human and have a right to live. What he has yet to learn need not be considered here. The main question is, what have we learned?

## HESLEWOOD LEAVES FOR LAWRENCE.

Fred W. Heslewood, the assistant editor of the "Industrial Worker," left on Monday, July 8, for Lawrence, Mass., where he will take part in the work of the Ettore-Giovannitti defense.

The best wishes of his friends in Spokane go with him and we hope that his efforts will be so successful that our two imprisoned fellow workers may step forth as free men within a short time.

Fellow Worker Heslewood will probably be absent from his post on the "Worker" for about two months and we ask for him the hearty cooperation of all members of the organization in this work which he has accepted at great personal loss because of his desire to see the imprisoned men at liberty.

The "Worker" wishes Fred the best of luck and knows that the work of the defense could not be entrusted to more efficient hands.

According to the Maoriland Worker, New Zealand, issue of June 7, the New Zealand Federation of Labor adopted the preamble of the I. W. W. on its 11th day session.

The Free Press of Hoquiam, Wash., commenced publication on June 29, with Arthur Jensen as editor. The paper is to be the official organ of the Hoquiam Trades and Labor Council.

## PROTEST STIRS PROSECUTION

Lawrence, June 28.—It is becoming evident that the prosecution in the Ettore-Giovannitti case is feeling the effects of the protests against the continued imprisonment of the two men that are pouring in on all sides. The local press prints a Salem dispatch that was evidently inspired by District Attorney Atwill, if not actually written by him; that refers to labor's protest and seeks to throw the blame for the imprisonment of the two men on the defense. The dispatch states positively that the trial will not take place in July, as it was postponed until the September term at the earnest desire of the counsel for the defense. No such desire was expressed; nor was there any agreement to that effect. The trial was continued until such time as the defense was ready to go ahead. The defense is now ready; not only is it ready, but eager for the trial; it will make a strenuous effort to have the same take place in July. The defense is naturally opposed to having its clients in prison during the hot spell, that District Attorney Atwill may spend a vacation at some summer resort or in some cool country nook. The defense is confident of the issue. Both the evidence and the law are on its side. According to Ex-Judge O. N. Hilton, who is recognized authority on criminal law, the outcome is wholly dependent on the composition of the jury; with a fair and impartial jury to consider the case, victory is certain.

Other symptoms showing the effects of the protest are in evidence here. Commissioner of Public Safety Lynch refuses the use of the Common for local protest purposes. The refusal has created a great deal of ill-feeling. The present sentiment is in favor of holding the meeting in spite of Lynch.

Interest in the case continues to grow. The legal status of the imprisoned men is being eagerly discussed. It is held that should their trials not take place in July, they could swear out a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that they are being "detained an undue length of time." It is also pointed out that while Section 1, Chapter 191, Laws of Massachusetts, denies the right of habeas corpus to persons indicted for felony, Article IV, U. S. Constitution provides for a speedy trial of the accused in all criminal prosecutions. The defense will demand a speedy trial.

The legal fraternity is beginning to take a lively interest in the case because of the important legal principles involved. Requests are coming in for information bearing on the case. Miss Jessie Ashley, a prominent lawyer of New York City, visited Lawrence yesterday, in order to personally delve into the legal aspects. She intends to prepare some articles bearing on them.

More important still is the spread of working class interest. As shown in the obviously inspired dispatch from Salem, referred to above, the protest movement is beginning to make itself felt. Put more steam into it! Chicago reports the formation of a protest conference. Electrical Workers 134 has elected Paul Roe, D. F. Cleary and John Kuhlmeier as delegates to the Ettore-Giovannitti protest conference. Greater New York reports the formation of two Jewish protest conferences. The local protest conference is getting under way. Grand Rapids, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Patterson, N. J.; Schenectady, N. Y., all report holding of conferences and point protest meetings. Patterson conference has issued a statement of the case in English, German, Italian and Jewish.

Many cities report deep interest. The secretary of the Pittsburgh protest conference writes: "The Ettore-Giovannitti affair is gripping the minds of the workers in a way and manner as no other development could."

The treasurer of the Ettore-Giovannitti protest meeting, held at Eldora Park, writes from Monaca, Pa.: "Enclosed find check for \$34.09. We must free our comrades. We must not let innocent men be judicially murdered. We must abolish the capital system. We must free our class from wage slavery."

And then there are the Italians, whom City Marshal Sullivan would fain have others believe, are not contributing to the Ettore-Giovannitti defense fund. The Italian Socialist Federation has just sent in \$500.00 from New York City; and several Italian benefit societies contribute their "mite" in addition. The Italian press is generally interested in the case, especially in view of its international phases. The Skidoo Miners Union No. 211, Western Federation of Miners of Skidoo, California, sends in \$5.00, saying "We have a very small local here, but we cannot see our friends and comrades murdered judicially for want of financial assistance."

That sentiment is growing. So is the sentiment of protest! Send more resolutions to Atwill and more funds to the Ettore-Giovannitti defense committee, Wm. Yates, Treasurer, Central Bldg., Lawrence, Mass.

Haywood spoke in Pullman, Ill., on June 26 to a packed house of 800 persons. General headquarters arranged the meeting. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. donated 250 copies of the International Socialist Review to help pay the hall rent. A large amount of literature and Ettore-Giovannitti buttons were sold. Intense enthusiasm followed the speech and those present promised to renew their efforts to make their protest against the judicial crime upon Ettore and Giovannitti effectively felt by capitalism.

## ARRESTS FOLLOW MAGONIST DEMONSTRATION

According to a letter received at this office there are now under arrest in Los Angeles, 13 men and five women, charged with having attempted a jail rescue of R. F. Magon, Librado Rivera, Enrique Magon, and Enselmo Figueroa, who have been sentenced to one year, eleven months on McNeill's Island Federal prison on the charge of having conspired to violate the neutrality laws.

The arrested persons, some of whom were members of the I. W. W., had assembled with others in a peaceable demonstration when they were charged upon by the Cossacks. The crowd of 400 was entirely unarmed, but they resisted attack as best they could.

The prisoners are being held under bonds of \$500 each and will soon be brought to trial.

## CRAFT UNION ABSURDITIES.

In the April issue of the official journal of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America some craft union absurdities are clearly set forth.

The first is their international agreement by which no local union may call a strike on certain jobs no matter how bad the conditions may be.

The next is three principles to which members are urged to adhere. First—Your employer has full right to hire and discharge without question or reason demanded; second—no restriction on a day's work; and third—no increase of wages on contracts taken before the serving of the notice of increase.

The same article in which this gem appears also tells the locals of a rule which has been adopted by one-third of the subordinate unions and then states that steps must be taken to enforce this law.

Then in a letter from Hot Springs, Ark., the local union of the Vapor city express thanks that President Bowen had visited them and says: "He also gained for himself the good opinion of the contractors, whom he had the pleasure of meeting and entertaining."

There is a letter from a member in Ohio, who opposes affiliation of their body with the A. F. of L. on the ground that the latter is too conservative. John Golden's actions at Lawrence are quoted as proof.

Through it all there runs a wall about the entrance of concrete into their industry.

In the February journal there is a discussion of the jurisdictional quarrel as to whether stone masons should set terra cotta. The only forward note was seen in a communication from the president of No. 1 of Portland, Ore., in which is predicted "one grand, economic organization."

The March number contains a plea for the employer to consider trades unionism or be faced with something that will really be a menace to them. The editorial closes with these words: "The time has come when 'Big Business' must either condescend to accept trade union organization among their workmen, or Socialism and the Industrial Workers of the World system of organization. It is up to the men who control 'Big Business' to decide. Which are they going to accept?"

We leave our readers to discover any value in the proposals of this craft that is rapidly becoming displaced. Comment is superfluous.

## CRITICISM AND THEN CLASS ACTION

The Carpenter, official journal of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in its June issue has a lengthy editorial upon the various fights being waged by the I. W. W. throughout the country. While professing not to be in sympathy with the I. W. W. they do take a good stand, as shown by the following: "In San Diego as well as in other localities, men holding membership in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been and are likewise being prosecuted."

In view of these facts we deem it our duty to voice our indignation at the lawless and brutal conduct of the authorities in the cities referred to, and we would recommend that our members hold protest meetings and use their influence in every way possible to the end that workingmen and women are fully protected and not interfered with in the exercise of their constitutional rights, that the men under indictment are accorded a fair trial and law and order again prevail in these cities."

## ANOTHER SPECIAL ISSUE

On July 25 the "Industrial Worker" will get out a special issue dealing with all phases of the case of our imprisoned fellow workers, Joseph J. Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti. This will be just prior to the date of the trial and the importance of spreading the paper cannot be overestimated.

We will make this an 8-page issue if the locals will do as well in ordering as they did with our May First issue.

The editor promises to sell one thousand copies on the streets of Spokane.

Send in your orders at once and we will break all former records.

Ettore and Giovannitti must be saved. Can they depend upon you?

## IMPORTANT!

Everyone having information about brutalities practiced by police and vigilantes in San Diego, especially those who were directly concerned, are asked to communicate at once with Attorney Fred Moore, San Diego, Cal.

Any papers desiring regular, authentic information of the Ettore-Giovannitti case should communicate with Justus Ebert, Chairman Ettore-Giovannitti Publicity committee, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass.

## "Move On" Law Used On Labs.

(Continued from page one.)

mate civilization need never die so long as men like these exist.

MRS. FREMONT OLDER (Cora Older).

Cases in Court.

Interest this week in the free speech fight has largely centered in the courts.

The following cases have been set for trial: 1. The case of E. E. Kirk, originally the attorney for the Free Speech League, indicted for perjury. This indictment is a piece of police persecution. Comrade Kirk was among those originally indicted for criminal conspiracy aid was later indicted for perjury in an effort to prejudice the free speech fight. The trial was set for July 2nd.

2. The cases of Kasper Bauer, H. M. M. Kee, Stanley Gue, Robt. Gosden, E. E. Kirk, Mrs. Laura P. Emerson, Jack Whyte and others arrested on Feb. 8th and charged with criminal conspiracy, were set for July 8th.

3. The cases of Jack Whyte, Stanley M. Gue and Robt. Gosden were set for July 17th. Against these defendants a second charge of criminal conspiracy was placed.

In all of these conspiracy cases Attorney Fred H. Moore, of the Free Speech League, has been denied the opportunity to show the character of the grand jury returning the indictments, and we have in San Diego the spectacle of a criminal grand jury returning indictments against men whom they themselves do not charge with the commission of crimes as serious as their own.

Charged With Attempt to Commit Murder.

On June 24th the cases of those indicted for attempt to commit murder came up in court. There are 33 men indicted for this offense. The authorities, however, have not as yet arrested all of them. On this date those in custody were arraigned. The defendants present in court were Woodford Hubbard, Wm. Sutherland, Oliver Weaver, C. R. Neely, J. Johnson, Sebastia, H. Barr, Bronky, Gm.

Frutell, R. G. Noble, Wm. Hughes, A. Arnold, K. E. Haley, R. Moore, Chas. Romosky, A. R. White, F. Monica, H. C. Adams and C. W. Hendricks. These cases arise out of the alleged riot of Tuesday, May 7, when the police raided the house on Thirteenth and K. streets, now deriding Jos. Mickolasek. Many of the men so indicted were at the time under arrest and in the custody of the police. A determined effort, though, is going to be made to connect these men up with the affair by the use of perjured testimony.

## HAYWOOD SPEAKS IN DETROIT

The Ettore-Giovannitti Protest meeting in Detroit was one of great interest, and large literature sales and many new members resulted.

Haywood advised the same action as was used by the French workers to free their comrade, Durand—the general strike.

Strong resolutions were passed and a large collection taken for the defense fund.

Detroit workers intend soon to open a permanent headquarters and it is predicted that a general upheaval such as Lawrence experienced is soon to be expected among the mistreated automobile slaves.

Spokane locals meet every Monday at 7 p. m. Address all communications to headquarters, 203 Front avenue, Spokane, Wash.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

## IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

## Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent

SONGS OF JOY!

SONGS OF SORROW!

SONGS OF SARCASM!

Songs of the Miseries That Are.

Songs of the Happiness To Be.

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show the shame of civilization; mock

at the masters' morals; scorn the

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